

AMERICAN NURSEYMAN

The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture



Circulating Throughout the United States, Canada and Abroad, Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution. Published Semi-Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Company, Inc.



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Vol. XXVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 1, 1918

No. 9

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES

BIDDING FOR SEASONABLE BUSINESS

Fruit Trees

Apples, Pears, Plums Etc.

Small Fruits

Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Etc.

Shrubs and Vines

Buddleia, Calycanthus, Cydonia, Hydrangeas, Privet, Spireas, Weigela, Ampelopsis, Climbing Hskls. Etc.

Ornamental

Ash, Cut-leaf Wpg. Birch, Catalpas, Cornus, Elms, Horsechestnut, Judas, Linden, Maples, Mulberries, (Teas Wpg. and Globosa) Poplars, Salisburia, Sycamore, Willows, Etc.

Roses

Hardy Perennials, (Peonies, Phlox, Iris and) Complete, General Assortment.

We have no Dutch Bulbs this fall; otherwise, "Business as Usual". Glad to handle your Want Lists

The Storrs & Harrison Co.

Established
1854

NURSEYMAN FLORISTS SEEDMEN
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

45 Greenhouses
1200 Acres

The
Preferred
Stock

PLANT PERKINS'S PERENNIALS

The
Preferred
Stock

Strong, Transplanted Stock from the open fields. One year older and proportionately stronger than much of the stock which is offered—some of it at ridiculously low prices.

ANCHUSA Italica "Dropmore" rich, gentian blue.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Japonica Alba, single white
Japonica Rosea, single pink
Queen Charlotte, semi-double pink
Whirlwind, semi-double; pure white

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Californica Hybrids, a fine mixture; all colors.

Canadensis, red and yellow

Chrysanthia, yellow

Chrysanthia Alba, white

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine), bright blue

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)

Magnifica, violet-rose

Velutina, violet-mauve

Willow, violet

CAMPANULA (Bell-flower, Canterbury Bells)

Carpathica, clear blue

Carpathica Alba, clear white

Persicifolia Grandiflora, large blue flowers

Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba, white

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Hardy Pompon)

Autumn Beauty, golden brown

Fireball, yellow tipped with crimson

Julia, orange-scarlet

Ladysmith, lilac, tinted salmon

Nio, white

Queen of Whites, fine creamy-white

Tennyson, light pink

Baby, miniature; lemon yellow

Garza, white

Klondike, yellow

Minta, light pink

Orea, light pink

Quinola, yellow

Zenobia, pure yellow

COREOPSIS

Lanceolata Grandiflora, rich, golden-yellow

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur) (See picture)

Bella Donna, clear turquoise blue

Gold Medal Hybrids, mixed, very large spikes

Formosum, deep blue

Hybrids, double mixed

DIANTHUS Barbatas (Sweet William)

DIANTHUS Plumarius (Hardy Pinks)

Homer, pink

White Reserve, white

DIELYTRA, Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Gloxinaeflora, spotted

Monstrosa, long spikes, mixed colors

Purpurea, purple

DO YOU GET OUR PRICE LISTS REGULARLY?

If you do not, you are losing opportunities and we are losing business. It puts you under no obligation to request that your name be placed on our mailing list. We shall be glad to do it, provided you are in "the trade." When writing use printed stationery, or enclose business card.

The
Preferred
Stock

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY, Newark, New York

The
Preferred
Stock



A field of Delphiniums (Larkspur) in our nurseries, about 30,000 in this block. Photographed August 15, 1918

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)

Undulata Variegata, variegated green and white

GAILLARDI (Blanket Flower) Mixed colors,

in rich shades of yellow and brown

HOLLYHOCK, Double

Maroon

Red

Yellow

Rose

White

HOLLYHOCK, Allegheny, single

HYPERICUM, Moserianum (Gold Flower),

rich, golden-yellow

IRIS Knempferi (Japanese Iris), mixed, all

colors

PHLOX

About thirty selected varieties, comprising all shades of colors and habits of growth—all desirable kinds.

PAEONIAS

A boiled-down list of forty good sorts,—the cream of some 200 kinds that we formerly grew.

We Solicit Correspondence and a List of Your Wants for Fall 1918-Spring 1919

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 2 yr. Extra good
All grades—Special prices on carload lots. Samples if desired.
Oriental Planes and Norway Maples. Pin and Willow Oaks and Lombardy Poplars. A select lot of trees in all sizes—transplanted.

APPLES, 3 yr. with 2 yr. heads
These are good trees, but not as smooth as trees with 1 year heads.

We offer them at a low price. Samples if interested.

1 year Apple Buds

All the Standard Varieties in 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft. grades.

MISCELLANEOUS

A good stock of Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, etc., etc.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERIES, Inc.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
404 W. Baltimore St.

JOSEPH DAVIS,
General Manager.

SHENANDOAH NURSERIES

D. S. LAKE, President

A. F. LAKE, Vice-Pres.

R. S. LAKE, Secy-Treas.

SHENANDOAH.

IOWA

**Specialize in carrying a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL NURSERY STOCK**

A fine lot of shade and ornamental trees

Bees' Welsh-Grown Roses

The necessity for reducing output of roses, etc., in order to increase National Food Production, renders it impracticable and unnecessary to advertise as largely as usual.

Regular buyers have had a printed offer sent to them. There are a few copies still available for applicants.

Please let us have your orders and applications early, so that we may have ample time to give you prompt delivery.

Thank you.

BEEES, Ltd.

175-181 Mill St., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

We sell to THE TRADE only, and make a specialty of

**OREGON CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY
PERFECTION CURRANT**

and

CLEAN COAST GROWN SEEDLINGS

We also have growing for fall delivery a large assortment of general nursery stock, including Fruit, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses, Etc.

HEAD-QUARTERS for NURSERY SUPPLIES

Correspondence invited

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.

122 1-2 Grand Ave.

PORTLAND,

OREGON

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN---November 1, 1918

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries or Arboriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Orchard Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING—Advertising forms close on the 12th and 27th of each month. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand one week earlier. Advertising rate is \$1.40 per column-width inch.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is distinctive in that it reaches an exceptional list and covers the field of the business man engaged in Commercial Horticulture—the earlort operator. Here is concentrated class circulation of high character—the Trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture, quality rather than quantity.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used. Three years, \$3.50 in U. S.

RALPH T. OLCOTT
Editor and Manager

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. 3D State Street,
Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Planting Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only Nursery Trade publication which is not owned by nurserymen.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and international in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents the results of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

Classified Business Announcements In this Issue

Atlantic Nursery Co.....	Want List Needs	138	Jones, J. F.....	Pecan Trees	139
Bay State Nurseries.....	Ornamental Nursery Stock.....	139	Levavasseur & Sons.....	French Nursery Stock.....	137
Bees' Ltd., Liverpool, Eng.....	Welsh-grown Roses.....	126	Lindley Nursery Co., J. Van.....	Peach Seed	139
Borgo, M. L.....	Small Fruits Plants	138	Northeastern Forestry Co.....	Evergreen Seed'lgs and Transp'ts.....	139
Business By Letters	Sherwin Cody Book	139	Nursery Trade Journals.....	Standard Publications	139
Chase Co., Benjamin	Labels for Nurserymen.....	138	Onarga Nursery Co.....	Lining Out Stock	137
Cyclopedia Horticulture	Standard Reference Work.....	140	Pecan Grove For Sale.....	In Georgia	138
Detriche, Sr., Charles.....	French Nursery Stock.....	139	Plant Propagation	Nursery Practice	137
Delaunay, F.....	Bulbs and Fruit Trees	139	Peters, Charles M.....	Grape Vines	137
Directory of Nurserymen.....	Standard Reference Book.....	137	Portland Wholesale N. Co.....	Coast Grown Stock.....	126
Fairfield Nurseries	Grape Vines	137	Princeton Nurseries.....	Ornamental Nursery Stock.....	135
Farmers Nursery Co.....	General Nursery Stock.....	137	Propagation of Fruit Trees.....	Instruction Book	139
Franklin Davis Nurseries	Privet and Apples	126	Reed, W. C.....	Cherry, Pear, Apple, Peach.....	127
Garden Hand Book	Reference	137	Rolker & Sons, August	French Stock Agents.....	137
Hill Nursery Co., D.....	Evergreen Specialists	131	Rose-Gould Company.....	Mailing Lists	137
Hathaways	Berry Plant Nursery	138	Sales Promotion	Selling Information	139
How to Sell and Advertise.....	Instruction Book	139	Scarff & Son, W. N.....	Small Fruits Plants	137
Huntsville Wholesale Nurs.....	General Nursery Stock.....	127	Shenandoah Nurseries	General Nursery Stock.....	126
Jackson & Perkins Co.....	Ornamental Stock	126	Storrs & Harrison Co.....	General Nursery Stock.....	125
			Successful Selling	For Salesmen	139
			Vincennes Nurseries	Cherry a Specialty	127



WANTED

NURSERYMEN TO DRAW ON
US FOR THE FOLLOWING

**Peach, Apricot, Apple, Pear,
Plum, Cherry, Pecans, Roses
and Other Ornamentals**

HEIKES - HUNTSVILLE - TREES

All our own growing. In good assortment. Prices right.

HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Prop. VINCENNES, IND.

We are pleased to offer for Fall or Spring
CHERRY 2 YEAR X X 1 inch up, also 3-4, 5-8 and lighter
grades

CHERRY, One Year 11-16 up, 5-8 and 1-2 to 5-8

Our Blocks of Cherry are largest to be found in U. S.

We bud annually 500,000 Cherry, they are making splendid
growth

Peach, One Year, all grades, leading Varieties

Plum, Japan and European, 1 and 2 year

APPLE, 2 Year, a few cars for late fall shipment

Grafted Hardy Northern Pecans

Car Lots a specialty. Also fair assortment of Ornamentals

American Nurseryman

The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture

Entered September 1, 1916, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XXVIII

ROCHESTER N. Y., NOVEMBER 1, 1918

No. 9

Inspection, Certification and Transportation of Nursery Stock

In a circular, annually prepared by George G. Atwood, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y., is set forth a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations of the United States, the several states, and Canada, relative to the inspection, certification, and transportation of nursery stock.

Special attention of transportation companies, importers, customhouse brokers, dealers, and nurserymen is called to sections 304 and 305 of the Agricultural Law and to the following orders of the Commissioner of Agriculture. No person in the state of New York should handle or ship nursery stock until he becomes familiar with the provisions of the law relative thereto.

ORDERS

Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1918.

To whom it may concern:

By virtue of authority confirmed on me by section 305 of the Agricultural Law, I, Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, hereby issue the following orders:

TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND THEIR AGENTS

All nursery stock shipped from any point in the state of New York must have attached to each car, box, bale, or package a copy of a certificate of inspection issued by the State Department of Farms and Markets, signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture and valid to September 1, 1919.

All transportation companies bringing nursery stock into this state shall immediately notify the Commissioner of Agriculture of the fact that such stock is in their possession or is en route to some point within the state, and give name of consignor and consignee and the points of shipment and destination of each consignment, and shall also make such further report relative to shipments as the Commissioner of Agriculture may from time to time require.

(Sample forms of notices will be sent on application.)

TO IMPORTERS OF NURSERY STOCK AND CUSTOMHOUSE BROKERS

All persons importing nursery stock from foreign countries must comply with the Federal Law. (See pp. 7 and 9.)

All customhouse brokers, bringing into or causing to be brought into this state any nursery stock shall file with the Commissioner of Agriculture, on or before October first each year, the name of the person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in or intending to engage in such business, together with the business address of such person, firm, association, or corporation.

Customhouse brokers importing or bringing nursery stock into the state shall immediately, upon receiving consignments, notify the Commissioner of Agriculture of the fact that such consignments are in their possession or en route to some point within the state and give the name and address of the consignor and consignee and the destination of each shipment and the name of the transportation company bringing such stock

and the route over which it is brought, and shall also make such further report relative to shipments as the Commissioner of Agriculture may from time to time require.

(Blanks will be furnished for this purpose.)

TO DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK

All dealers in nursery stock must, if they have no growing nursery stock in this state, file with the Commissioner of Agriculture their name and address, together with a list of all persons, firms, or corporations of whom they buy nursery stock. No stock shall be sold, shipped, or delivered unless accompanied by a copy of a certificate signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his authorized representative, indicating freedom from insect pests and fungous diseases. When all such stock is collected an inspection will be made and proper certificates provided by this department to permit shipping.

TO NURSERYMEN

All growing nursery stock in the state will be inspected annually or oftener if necessary; if found free from injurious insects or fungous disease there will be issued to the owner a certificate of inspection which certificate will expire September 1, 1919.

Every car, box, bundle, or package must have attached an exact copy (including date of issue and date of expiration) of said certificate before shipment or delivery.

All nursery stock found growing within one-half mile of areas infested with San Jose scale must be properly fumigated as required by the regulations of this department before shipment or delivery.

No nursery stock received from points within the state of New York shall be sold or delivered unless it bears a valid certificate of inspection on arrival.

Any nursery stock brought into the state must remain packed and unopened until permission is given by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his duly authorized representative. To facilitate rapid inspection, receivers of nursery stock should notify the department office at Albany or an authorized inspector of the receipt or expected receipt of consignments, giving the name and address of consignor and dates.

No nursery stock shall be shipped or delivered unless there is positive evidence that it has been inspected and certified by authority of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(Signed) CHARLES S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.
September 1, 1918.

INFORMATION

The state is divided into districts and the nurseries are under the constant care of inspectors of the department. During the shipping season it is the duty of the department to cause an inspection of all nursery stock received from points outside the state. All trees infested with San Jose scale or

other injurious insects, and all trees and plants infected with fungous diseases, crown gall or galls on the roots, must be destroyed or returned to shippers.

SCALE-MARKED TREES SHOULD NOT BE SHIPPED

If trees infested with San Jose scale have been treated in an approved manner, and at a time long enough prior to inspection to be convincing that no live insects are visible, shipments may be permitted, but not otherwise.

Nurserymen are advised that it is not regarded good policy to use scale-marked trees.

The Commissioner of Agriculture exempts from fumigation all herbaceous plants, conifers, greenhouse plants, flowers, and cuttings, but this does not refer to stock that may distribute injurious pests or disease. Certificates issued by this department will be valid until September 1, 1919. No certificate will be granted on a final inspection made earlier than August 1, 1918, and the most important inspection work will be done after August 1, and continue throughout the year whenever it is found necessary.

Vineyardists who make a business of selling cuttings, and small fruit growers who do no general nursery business will receive a special certificate of inspection. Transportation companies class cuttings as nursery stock and require copies of inspection certificates.

Duplicate certificates of inspection will be furnished by the department for filing in the offices of the states requiring them, as follows:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

To avoid delay and possible loss of stock, no nurseryman should ship to another state, without first having learned the requirements of that state.

Quarantine Orders Relative to the Blister Rust of the Pine and Host Plants

by Which It is Distributed

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF QUARANTINE

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Albany, March 24, 1917.

To whom it may concern:

Whereas, A dangerously injurious disease known as the White Pine Blister Rust caused by a fungous parasite known technically as *Cronartium ribicola* Fisher (*Peridermium strobil Kelbahn*) is known to exist in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Now, therefore, I, Charles S. Wilson, as Commissioner of Agriculture of the state

of New York, by virtue of the power conferred and duties imposed upon me as such by the provisions of the Agricultural Law, hereby forbid the bringing into the state of New York any live white pine trees of any size or age or any other five-needle pines or others bearing needles in bundles of five each, from either or any of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

This order shall take effect on the date hereof and remain in full force and effect until further order.

CHARLES S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Quarantine orders issued by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Federal Horticultural Board forbid the importation into the United States of all five-leaf pines, currants, and gooseberries from Europe, Asia, Canada, or Newfoundland.

Notice of Quarantine No. 26 places a quarantine on all states east of and including the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and forbids and directs that no five-leaf pines, currants, or gooseberry plants shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside of the quarantined area.

The same order, No. 26, provides that no five-leaf pines or black currant plants shall be moved interstate to points outside of the area comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Amendment No. 1 to Notice of Quarantine No. 26 provides that no five-leaf pines or black currant plants shall be allowed to move interstate to points outside of the area comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

QUARANTINES ON PINES, CURRANTS, AND GOOSEBERRIES

Attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of the federal quarantine no five-leaf pines or black currant plants can be shipped interstate outside of the area comprising the New England States and New York. Red currants and gooseberries, however, might be shipped to some of the states, but as the subject of quarantine of pines, currants, and gooseberries is under consideration by several of the states or quarantines have already been issued in such form as permits might be obtained, it is important that persons in New York desiring to ship pines, currants, and gooseberries within or outside of the federal quarantine areas, should secure the information desired from the authorities in the states where consignments are desired to be made.

The Conservation Law of the State of New York, Chapter 283, of the Laws of 1917 (a copy will be sent on application), prohibits the planting, growing, propagating, cultivating, or selling plants, roots, or cuttings of any species of cultivated black currants within the state excepting under certain restricted conditions. The Conservation Commission also has authority for placing quarantine and for the destruction of currants, gooseberries, or white pine trees under provisions of the law.

On the 17th of August, the Conservation Commission by official notice of quarantine, forbade the bringing into the following districts or the propagation within the districts of any species of currants and gooseberries.

This order applies to the following districts:

Clinton County—Towns of Ausable, Black Brook, and Peru.

All of Columbia County, except the towns of Greenport, Kinderhook, Livingston, Stockport, and Stuyvesant.

All of Essex County.

Niagara County—Towns of Porter, Lewiston, and Niagara.

Rensselaer County—Towns of Berlin, Petersburg, Stephentown.

All of Warren County.

All of the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park as defined in Chapter 451, Laws of 1916.

The following is a brief summary of the laws and regulations of the United States relative to importations, also of the several states and Canada, governing the inspection, certification, and transportation of nursery stock.

For further information correspondents are referred to the officials who have charge of the work in the several states or countries.

UNITED STATES—All persons who intend to import trees, plants, or seeds from any foreign country should apply for, and receive, a permit from the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912.

A permit should be applied for in advance. This permit should preferably be taken out by the person who is to receive the goods at the final destination. A broker or commission merchant may take out a permit in his own name, if he imports for his own account, or he may act as agent for and take out the permit in the name of the actual purchaser. The importer must see that each package on arrival at the port of entry bears the proper certificate of foreign inspection. He must also see that each package is marked in accordance with Section 3 of the act. As a matter of convenience, this marking should contain also the additional information called for in Section 4, to avoid the trouble of re-marking before the goods can be delivered for interstate shipment. The certificate of inspection must be, and the marking preferably should be, on the goods before they leave the foreign port.

On the arrival of the stock, and before shipping or removing it from the port of entry, he must advise the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper state inspectors in accordance with Section 2 and Regulation 8. He must see that each container is marked in accordance with Section 4; that is, in addition to the information in the label of entry, each container must bear the name and address of the consignee at destination, where the stock is to be inspected by the state, territorial, or district official.

Any person receiving imported nursery stock and reshipping it, interstate, before it has been inspected by a duly authorized state, territorial, or district inspector or officer, is required, prior to making such re-shipment, to notify the Secretary of Agriculture and the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the state, territory, or district, to which the nursery stock is to be reshipped, giving the number of cases, the case numbers and marks, the quantity and kind of nursery stock, the country and locality where such stock was grown, and the name and address of the consignee. If possible, the permit number under which the stock was imported, and the name and

address of the foreign shipper should also be given.

Failure to meet the requirements of the law, as outlined above, subjects importers or persons making interstate shipments to the penalties fixed in Section 10 of the act.

Copies of the Plant Quarantine Act of a pamphlet entitled "Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Nursery Stock into the United States" giving full information on the subject, may be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

NURSERY STOCK BY MAIL

Nursery stock, including buds and cuttings, can only be sent by mail when accompanied by a valid certificate of inspection. For further information apply to Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Nut Shells For Gas Masks

Editor American Nurseryman:

1. At the suggestion of Mr. C. A. Reed, nut culturist, of the United States Department of Agriculture, I am writing to solicit your co-operation in giving publicity to the campaign for the collection of fruit pits and nut shells to produce carbon of a superior quality for gas masks.

2. Our production schedule for gas masks calls for 500 tons of carbon producing materials per day. Until we begin to receive an adequate supply of raw materials from the Philippines and the East Indies, we shall be very much up against it for materials of this kind, which means that we shall be compelled to use wood substitutes which produce a carbon inferior in quality.

3. If we can bring this situation to the attention of the entire country, we can undoubtedly collect a sufficient quantity of fruit pits, nuts and nut shells to meet our requirements. May we have your assistance in impressing upon the public the vital importance of this work?

4. We are receiving splendid co-operation from the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the War Savings Committee and such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls. The American Red Cross was chosen to represent the Gas Defense Division in every city and town, arrange collection centers and make shipments. Collections from small towns and communities are shipped by the Red Cross to the 150 large collection centers in the country from which carload shipments are made to our two carbon plants.

5. Although the peach season is practically over, considerable quantities of pits from immature peaches, fruit dropped upon the ground or thrown aside should be collected. Also considerable quantities of prune pits, date seeds and pits from canned fruits will be produced through the winter months. But particular attention should be paid to the collection of hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts. Large quantities of these go to waste every year. The Boy Scouts, school boys and girls, and especially those in the country should make up their minds not to let any nuts go to waste in the woods and forests this year. Whole nuts are acceptable, although of course, the kernels of edible nuts should be extracted when possible. The outer hull or husk is of no value whatsoever, but can be left on.

Yours very truly,

W. M. Jackson,
First Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service.
Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

A CAMPAIGN FOR SHADE TREES

Forestry reserve officers have launched a campaign in Washington state to induce the legislature, in connection with its state highway program, to provide for shade tree planting along arterial and scenic highways and for the protection of a part of the forest through which some of the main roads now run.

Stanton G. Smith, supervisor of the Snoqualmie National forest and representative of the forestry bureau in the negotiations with the state or the exchange of school lands inside the reserves for solid blocks of land on their edges, has launched the Beautiful Highway movement in the following appeal to nature lovers.

"One of the greatest assets of our highways will be permanently lost unless quick action is taken to preserve some of the magnificent trees, now being rapidly removed.

"In fact, the timber has already been stripped from many of the most important roads; so, unless the public takes some interest in the matter, the state will suffer a loss that will require years to repair.

"Washington's splendid progress in road construction is rapidly winning it a national reputation, and even under war conditions motorists are coming in from every state in the Union.

"Our mountain scenery and our timber are wonderful drawing cards and a revelation to those from other states, bringing more and more sightseers every year.

"This influx of tourists then means much to the state and every effort must be made to encourage it.

"Look at the enormous business California has developed, with no more natural advantages than are prevalent in Washington. This business enjoyed by our neighbor on the south amounts to \$15,000,000 a year, and is equal to the value of the product of the entire fishing industry of the state of Washington in 1916.

"Everyone who has driven over our highways on a hot summer's day knows what a relief it is when the road enters a tract of standing timber, with its cool, fragrant shade, massive trees and sparkling, mossy-banked stream.

"These cases of timber make the ride a real pleasure and we are inclined to drive slowly to enjoy the beauty of the surroundings, stopping to lunch or to camp. What a comparison this is with the scorching, dusty stretches, flanked on either side by blackened stumps and bare rocks. Such roads are avoided wherever possible.

"Shade trees should be planted along all the principal roads where there are no longer trees left to afford protection. This will add immensely to the attractiveness of the country and create a more favorable impression upon the traveler. Extensive shade tree campaigns have been carried on in our eastern states, while many parts of Europe are famous for their beautiful drives. Years are required to grow shade trees, so we should begin at once an extensive planting campaign along all our main highways.

The state already owns large amounts of land, widely distributed throughout western as well as eastern Washington, and wherever such tracts are nonagricultural and lie along the highways, portions should be reserved from sale. In addition to this blocks of five to 20 acres should be held out at intervals to serve as picnic grounds and parks. Such facilities are not only an asset to the highways, but are required to take care of the constantly increasing traffic.

Recognizing this the forest service has already constructed public camp grounds with modern comfort stations, concrete stoves, tables, benches, etc., at Denny Creek on the Sunset highway and at Eagle Creek and on the Columbia River highway."

The Cost of Nursery Trees

A writer in the Rural New Yorker says: "Without question there were some blocks of nursery trees severely injured last season. However, most of these were cut and put on the brush pile by the nurserymen. I personally visited several nursery sections and walked through quite a number of blocks of nursery stock the past summer, and found very few injured trees, and from reports of men in the field believe that a very large proportion of stock is in good thrifty condition. However, in buying trees for planting, I would specify that the tree should be free from black heart and should have made a good, vigorous growth the past season, and further, that the trunks should show no signs of sunscald or winter injury. Such trees, I believe, will give good satisfaction when properly planted. The indications are that growers will have to pay higher prices for all kinds of fruit trees the coming season, and probably for several years, as the nursery plantings have been greatly reduced, and all expenses have increased at least 50 per cent."

Some of our customers ask us to mail them Trade Acceptances. Educating the trade to do this is the first principle and reminding them to co-operate in these times, is the next. We experience little trouble from the trade. Of course, the credit man must know the trade. It is distinctly desirable from the seller's own viewpoint to present to his bank for discount the acceptances of customers whose credit is easily ascertained and good, especially now, while this is in its infancy. Confidence will surely grow. In another year the paper will be the medium used by the manufacturer and jobber through this great country of ours. The Stern Hat Company, Dayton, Ohio.

"Back up the Market Development Fund. It will mean dollars to you, and no nurseryman can afford to stay out of it."—Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Foreign Notes

In French Nurseries

Editor American Nurseryman:

From our friends, Messrs. Levavasseur & Sons, of Ussy, France, we received a letter dated September 26th, the following extract of which may interest your readers:

"Your letter of July 19th reached us end of July. At the time we had to do all the harvesting on some 500 acres. Quite a job, but wheat, barley, etc., are too valuable and too useful to neglect their harvesting. Fortunately the weather has been favorable, very dry, although lack of rain made a poor crop of oats and barley. This dry weather has been against the interest of the Nursery business and shortened again the quantities of fruit tree stocks. Every year it goes so; in June seedlings coming out of the ground give good hopes, but when summer goes on the quantities in fall are reduced sometimes considerably, which justifies an advance in prices. Concerning stocks remaining to sell must say Apple (Crab and Paradise), Pear, Plum, Canina, Manetti, Multiflora are entirely sold out. Only few Mazzards and Mahaleb Cherries stocks remain unsold today. The crop of

Apples is an entire failure; we shall not have enough seeds for our own use.—L. & Sons."

August Rolker & Sons.
New York, Oct. 17, 1918. W. Rolker.

Holland Organization

The Holland Plant Exporters' Association is announced by the secretary, W. F. Wery, LL.D., Attorney at Law, The Hague, Holland, in the following communication:

"According to information received from members of the Holland Plant Exporters' Association, you are buying Holland nursery-stock from members of this Association. I beg to inform you that the majority of the Holland growers and exporters of nursery stock have formed an organization counting its members in Aalsmeer, Boskoop, Dedemsvaart, Gouda, Naarden, Oudembosch, Veendam, etc. The necessity of this organization is evident.

"Entirely new conditions are prevailing in all countries since the war and consequently it will be impossible to extend credit for as long a period as was customary before the war. It will be out of the question to sell at the old figures as the cost of producing nursery stock has nearly doubled.

"The Holland growers therefore have followed the example of the American Association of Nurserymen and have formed an organization to protect the interests of the members with the object to adjust the plant trade to the new conditions. It is also the desire of the members to assist their customers to reduce the unfair competition of slow and faultfinding buyers and to abolish the practice of sending goods from Holland to public auctions. Some steps in this direction had been taken already but so far only the Holland nurserymen, dealing in America, had agreed not to send goods to auctions whereas under this organization all auctions in all countries, where a regular plant trade with Holland exists, are forbidden.

"In order to attain this purpose, the members have sanctioned the following points under a heavy penalty, a strict control is guaranteed by the undersigned, Secretary of the organization, a control which will prove feasible as it has been agreed upon that all the books of the members must be open for inspection by the Secretary or his accountants.

"1. No auctions are allowed in countries where a regular trade in plants has been established.

"2. Goods are only sold f. o. b. seller's nurseries.

"3. No orders will be executed for firms as long as such firms will not have settled their accounts of the preceding season either with the seller or with other members of the Association.

"4. All accounts are due net, strictly three months after date of invoice, an interest of ½% a month will be charged on overdue accounts.

"5. Claims which have not been made 8 days after arrival of the goods cannot be taken in consideration.

"You will agree that the measures taken, are not only in the interest of the seller but also in the interest of the buyer and undoubtedly it will induce you to place your orders with members of this organization.

"I further beg to say it is the intention and aim of the organization to protect the buyer against unfair dealings of members of the Association and such dealings should be reported to me, who will induce the seller to make such redress as will seem proper. The stationery of the members will mention the membership of the Association."

FERTILE FIELD FOR NURSERYMEN

In the attractive catalogue just issued by H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co. Nursery, Mo., a department relating to nut trees is given prominence with an illustration of pecan nuts in cluster in bur. The subject is thus introduced:

"The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving quite an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results."

The reference to seedlings, coupled with the announcement that budded varieties of pecans can be supplied only in limited quantities and subject to orders early enough to make arrangements with the grower indicates that in common with most nurserymen this company does not propagate nut trees. Pecan seedlings, so listed, are offered at 75 cents each. Pomeroy English walnut trees 2 years, 2 to 3 feet, arranged for with the disseminator, are offered at \$1.50 each. Sieboldi walnut trees, 5 to 6 feet can be had for \$1 each. Japan chestnut, American sweet chestnut, European varieties of filbert, butternut, American black walnut trees are also listed. We predict that in the not distant future many nurserymen will not depend upon the grower or the disseminator of budded or grafted nut trees but will produce these on their own grounds, as they do other nursery stock, in response to a lively demand. One way would be to create that demand by advertising. There never was a more fertile

field for enterprising nurserymen. Some are already doing it, and they are recognized specialists in this line.

AN EMERGENCY RATION

To many who have had the privilege of perusing Dr. J. H. Kellogg's admirable exposition of the value of nuts as food, it must have occurred that nuts constitute an ideal constituent for an emergency ration. Such readers are familiar with the food content of nuts—a concentrated pabulum of great life-sustaining power, prepared by nature in a highly sanitary form, air-tight, germ-proof and in original packages ready to eat; the kernel untouched by human hand.

Such a food, it would seem, might well be considered by those who provide for soldiers' knapsacks. It is of interest to note that Dr. W. C. Deming, now on duty in the War Dispensary, Washington, D. C., took occasion a few weeks ago to direct the attention of Assistant Secretary Vrooman, of the Department of Agriculture to the matter and obtained from him and from other officials, intelligent, and sympathetic consideration, from which there may be practical results. Are the nut growers ready to supply the possible demand?

IMPROVED SHIPPING CONDITIONS

The success of the combined efforts of state and federal regulative bodies, shippers, commercial organizations, the railroads—and seasonable weather, may be seen from the fact that, while the railroads have with practically no increase in facilities handled the greatest amount of freight in their history in the past four months, the excess of unfilled car orders has been cut down from 148,627 on May 1, to 106,649 on June 1, to 77,682 on July 1, 37,062 on August 1, and to 31,591 on September 1, thus achieving an improvement in four months of 78 per cent.

A. A. N. Annual Report

The official proceedings of the forty-third annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen held in Chicago, June 26-28, 1918, have been compiled by Secretary Charles Sizemore and issued under the direction of the committee which includes also Paul C. Stark and F. R. Von Windeger. The committee states that in accordance with requests and suggestions the report was made as brief as is consistent with what transpired at the convention. The important matter seems to have been pretty well covered within the 120 pages of the report which is well arranged and convenient for reference. A membership of 398 is reported.

Among representative wholesale nursery concerns who sell to the trade only, and say so in their business announcements, is the Portland Wholesale Nursery Company, Portland, Oregon. It is getting to be quite the proper thing to become known as an adherent of this sound business policy.

Although Canadian orders dealing with restrictions upon importations have been amended and reissued, it is still provided that plants, trees, shrubs and vines may be imported from the United States, Newfoundland and St. Pierre Miquelon without special license authorization.

No person or firm interested in any way in the sale of trees or shrubs, flowers, land or fruit, or any trade supplies is in a position to dictate the policy of this publication. American Nurseryman is the only Nursery Trade Journal of which this can be said.

Hill's Evergreens

YOU can work up a good profitable trade in Evergreens if you have the right kind of stock. Our main specialty for over half a century has been the propagation of young Evergreen stock for the wholesale trade in immense quantities at low prices.

We have all the leading varieties in small sizes, for all purposes, suitable for lining out to grow on for your trade.

Nurserymen who have heretofore depended on Europe for their young Evergreen plants can now be assured of a good reliable source of supply right here in America, and we solicit the opportunity of quoting on your requirements.

"Made in U. S. A." and "American Stock for American Planters" should, from now on, more than ever, be the slogan of American Nurserymen, for it means "money saved in the long run" to start with nice, strong, sturdy, vigorous American-grown stock which has been produced right here in America.

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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 1, 1918

Co-operation, not Competition

A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY

THE horticultural interests of the United States comprise one of the basic industries of the country. The approximate commercial value of the product derived therefrom is fully \$1,000,000,000 annually, according to the estimate of the National Congress of Horticulture, the organization of which was brought about through the persistent efforts of the "American Nurseryman." The welfare of the whole people of the United States depends largely upon the fostering and developing of these interests.

Scientific, systematic, practical, effective and adequate endeavor to promote this industry starts in the nursery of the country which represent an investment of \$25,000,000. The activities of orchardists and landscape planters are inseparably connected with those of nurserymen and are recorded in close association in this publication.

The "American Nurseryman" represents in the highest degree every worthy movement for the development of this great field and has earned its title of THE NATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE.

SOME WAR-TIME FACTS

"ALLOW me to express the appreciation of the Food Administration for the patriotic action of the nurserymen in using their influence to increase the amount of fruit produced during 1918. We consider the matter of sufficient importance to include it in our publicity matter going out to farm papers."—U. S. Food Administration, Public Information Division, per D. S. Burch.

Apples are a standard food product. Many persons think of apples as a tonic or relish used for dessert or as an appetizer. Apples rank in food value close to potatoes and higher than many vegetables. The best grade of ripe apples runs from 15 to 18% in food value, mainly sugar; thus in 12 cars of apples there would be something like two cars of sugar and other food constituents. If 1,500,000 bu. of apples going to waste annually in Iowa for instance, could be saved for food purposes, there would be conserved in this process some 12,000,000 lbs. of sugar and food constituents.

THE FINISHED PRODUCT

In all the argument which has been made regarding restriction of importations of nursery stock, stress has been laid upon the seeming necessity for permitting importation of fruit tree seedlings and of rose stocks because practice in the United States has not, in the opinion of a considerable number of propagating nurserymen, supplied what is obtained from abroad.

One of the features of the restrictive regulations proposed by the Federal Horticultural Board, as cited in our recent article on the classification of stock which has regularly been imported is that relating to the finished product.

Naturally one would think that American nurserymen would choose at all times to produce in this country that which they sell, were it not that in peace times the undertaking of importing stock grown where labor has been almost a minor item held out attractions. Probably the day of cheap labor in Europe has passed; and, all things considered, it should seem a welcome proposition to read the regulation by the Federal Board in this respect. At all events the proposed action will seem eminently just toward such American nursery concerns as have spent much money and many years of effort to build institutions for the production of the "finished product" in every way as good as that which has been imported.

In our last issue we brought out the fact that all over this country are nursery concerns which are producing in greater or less degree the young stock—the raw material—which it has been the custom for many years to import. And as to conifers, we are assured that the well-known evergreen specialists at Dundee, Ill., in the heart of this country are producing today everything that had heretofore been imported, including the newer varieties.

It would seem a simple act of justice, we have said, that through Federal restriction or otherwise, American planters were required to procure the "finished product" in nursery stock in this country. Of what use is protection in commerce otherwise? We saw last month in a leading New Jersey nursery by the way, which has paid out \$158,000 for labor, American labor, this year—fine individual specimens of evergreens which have required years of time and constant care to produce in their splendid condition, but which were passed by not long ago by prospective purchasers who said they could procure the stock at less price in Europe! We simply cite this as an illustration of a non-protective policy which would be corrected by adoption of the Federal Board's proposition based upon the kind of protection which has to do with insects and diseases.

And why should there not be many more nurseries in the United States growing the "finished product" which has been imported? If Federal action forces such a condi-

tion will it not prove to be a distinct advantage?

All things considered, are not the proposed regulations of the Federal Horticultural Board really in line with a policy of producing American nursery stock, from the ground up, for American planting?

LIMITING VARIETIES

Here is a subject to which the American Nurseryman has made reference and which may profitably engage the attention of the American Association of Nurserymen and of state and district trade associations in this country at the same time:

The necessity of cutting down our lists of fruit trees, which under present conditions is more urgent than ever, is felt all over the world.

Our New Zealand cousins are a bit ahead of us, as they have got beyond the discussion stage, and have just recently held a conference of the leading nurserymen, and issued a working list to all the members of their Association.

The conference went through the list of Apples, Pears, Peaches, etc., grown in New Zealand, item by item, and took opinions on merits of each for export and home growing. In case of each sort of fruit a list of a dozen or so varieties was drawn up which are recommended for extensive planting, some were condemned, and a few recommended for further trial. It would be little use to publish these lists here, as the bulk of the varieties are not known here, and are probably unsuited for our climate.

We think our own Association might do a useful work by following in the same line. A list issued by the Council would carry more weight than the publications of any other society, however large, and we hope that when the pressure of "reconstruction," etc., is relieved, the matter will receive the attention it deserves.—Horticultural Advertiser, England.

WIN THE WAR FIRST

In the course of a conversation on a Hudson river steamer en route from Albany to New York on October 24th, the editor of the American Nurseryman had a taste of the kind of propaganda with which loyal Americans have to deal even at this late day. The favorite expression used as a leading question by propagandists of the kind referred to is: "Well, I guess the war is nearly over. Don't you think so?" And it was exactly this question which was used to draw out our position. Readers of the American Nurseryman will appreciate our statement that our position was quickly and very emphatically laid down. Our traveling companion within the next five minutes learned what we would do to end this war satisfactorily. And this is what we drew:

The United States would have done what Germany did had it been placed in the latter's position at the outbreak of the war.

Who started the war is a mooted question. All the nations were armed to the teeth and fully prepared for the war with great armies under arms just as was Germany's army.

Germany is no more to be blamed for what she did to Belgium than are the Allied nations for what they did to Greece against her will.

What right had England to search United States ships at Halifax before the United States went into the war?

What right had the United States to seize Holland shipping?

What right had Great Britain under international law to shut off food supplies from Germany?

Your program for settlement of Germanys status for years to come is one of vengeance. President Wilson's program is for the democratization of the world."

The above sentiments were expressed by

the head of one of the public schools of Albany.

We wonder if they are the sentiments which are being instilled in one way or another into the minds of the youth of Albany, the capital of the Empire state of liberty-loving, Hun-hating America!

The duty of loyal Americans is to smash such propaganda squarely in the face as we do this and to warn all that distinctions between civilized and barbaric warfare must be sharply drawn. There are no demolished cathedrals, ruined women and children and towns in ashes in Greece as the result of Allied Nation's activities. Our program for policing Germany has not an element of vengeance, for we do not advocate destruction of her cities and towns nor the ruining of her commerce. What we ask is assurance that Germany will not start another war in our time nor in the time of our children and our grandchildren. A firm hand toward Germany by the Government of the United States must be exercised if such propaganda as we have cited is not provoked.

THE HEARING ON IMPORTATIONS

The hearing before the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington on October 18th, appeared to be mainly of interest to florists. Most of the discussion was by a representative of H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia, J. D. Eisele, vice-president of that corporation, laying stress upon the advantages of growing kentias and araucarias in Europe. He stated that during the last 10 years his company has imported kentias to the value of \$359,000, although having at the same time planted about 5,000,000 seeds of the same variety. To produce sufficient palms to make importations unnecessary, would require from 20 to 35 additional acres of glass, and this the company would not undertake during war time, or any other time, when the possibility existed of the board reconsidering its quarantine action and again leaving free to importers the bringing into this country of kentias to compete with the costlier home grown plants. Mr. Eisele pointed out that to produce a kentia, seven-inch pot, would require about six years' time in this country, as against four years in England, Scotland, or Belgium. Climatic conditions have much to do with the growth of these plants and these conditions cannot be overcome under glass here. Nor can they be produced to advantage in California, for the plants from that section are the same as those from Algeria and Southern France, and it takes two years in greenhouses to bring these plants into a finished condition.

Speaking of araucarias, says the American Florist, Mr. Eisele said his company had imported during the last 10 years about \$57,000 worth, this representing perhaps 200,000 plants. No other place than Belgium produces these. About 15 years ago Henry A. Dreer, Inc., tried growing them here and it was thought a splendid beginning had been made, but the hot weather produced long joints and to be good these plants should have short joints. The speaker declared that there is a firm in California growing these, the house being planted three years ago, but up to this time they had failed to put a finished plant on the market. The seed has to come from the Norfolk Islands, and the proposition of producing them here is full of chances, in that the seeds are fertile only once in four years. It would be necessary to grow on the seedlings for two years, and the second cutting is only good as a seedling, and it is only after four generations that salable stock is

The National Association

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Organized 1875

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The American Association of Nurserymen represents the highest type of organized commercial activity in the American Nursery Industry. That industry represents a very large investment and an annual business of millions of dollars. It has an efficient organization within itself, and with its subsidiary district and state association connections it is equipped to give comprehensive practical service to its membership. That membership ought certainly to encompass every progressive nurseryman in the United States and Canada. Under the earnest and active care of the officers and executive committee listed above, and with the hearty co-operation of the many other leading nursery concerns of the country included in the membership, this national organization has planned on broad lines to develop the Nursery Industry and to advance directly the interests of the trade. Its constitution and by-laws provide for thoroughly co-operative action by the membership; its conventions annually evolve added measures for advancement and its executive committee and its paid employees are at work ad interim.

Only nurserymen who measure up to a standard set by the Association can enter its ranks—a standard which will exclude no one who is actually in the nursery business or an allied line and whose business methods

produced. It will be at least 12 or 15 years before stock of this kind can be put on the market.

H. A. Dreer has bought 60,000 rose plants in this country for its trade and will not import any. But the company has not all the varieties it desires. Of the 132 hybrid tea roses listed in its 1918 catalogue it is said that only ten are of American origin, and these have been produced from foreign parentage.

Charles H. Totty, president of the Society of American Florists, argued for postponement of the exclusion measure.

The American Association of Nurserymen was represented by Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Maryland, who said that while he

are in line with modern requirements. For years it has been optional with a nurseryman to indorse with his membership the activities of the national trade organization. Theoretically this is still the case; but actually it has come to be the very advisable thing to belong to the national association. For the most part the larger concerns have long been members. The comparatively recent extension of advantages of membership has appealed strongly to a considerable number of the smaller concerns which maintain with avidity their connection with the organization. Under the facilities afforded by a central office and a secretary and traffic manager devoting his entire time to the work of the association greater advantages than ever should accrue to membership, and we confidently expect that a large number of nursery concerns throughout the country will in the near future apply for these advantages.

It is an honor to be a member of the American Association of Nurserymen. It is going to be increasingly so. The letter heads of a thousand nursery concerns ought to bear the legend: "Member of the American Association of Nurserymen."

If any of our readers are still without the pale, we suggest that application be made at once to the secretary or to any of the officers or committeemen named above for full information regarding membership.

did not think it necessary to go into details, he asked that the time for putting these regulations into effect be extended.

The Board reserved decision.

The Western New York Horticultural Society and New York State Fruit Growers' Association will hold a joint meeting at Rochester, N. Y., January 12, 1919.

No matter what periodical you are taking, AMERICAN NURSERYMAN should be regularly on your desk. A business aid. Bristling with exclusive trade news. Absolutely independent. NOT OWNED BY NURSERYMEN.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Cultural Topics

SOME RESULTS IN BREEDING PEACH TREES

By CHAS. L. EDWARDS

A broad and interesting field lies before the citizen who enters upon the work of breeding trees, even if his efforts do not extend beyond those of an amateur. It may be, indeed, that the amateur enjoys some advantages in this line of endeavor; he usually has plenty of time and no vital interest in financial results. His profit lies in the satisfaction afforded, while with nurserymen the satisfaction lies in the profit.

In his excellent work on Plant Breeding, Professor Bailey gives us this wholesale precept: "Having obtained a specific and correct ideal, the operator must seek to make his plant vary in the right direction. If a homely paraphrase may be permissible, this means: 'First know what you want; then go for it on rational lines.'" To this our Professor adds another timely admonition: "Breed from one thing at a time." Well said; for with too many objects in view, we may fall down on all of them; while with a single purpose we may gain not only the end desired, but reach a valuable though unlooked for result in another direction. An instance or two will illustrate.

Years ago, the frequent appearance of brown rot in peaches, with the loss of more than half the crop some seasons, became wearing. In fullness of time the conclusion was reached that the cause of the trouble lay in the careless or indifferent breeding methods of the unknown nurseryman from whom they came. It is an open secret that seeds of the stone fruits for growing seedling stock are sometimes bought from persons who pick them up under trees. Some are bought from canneries or other uncertain sources. To what extent these seeds are from unhealthy trees, diseased or rotting fruit, there are no means of finding out. But from the number of diseased trees, with scrofulous or cancerous sores to be found in many commercial orchards, it is not easy to escape the conclusion that bad blood lurked in their ancestry. Then if buds used in propagation are taken from nursery rows and not from bearing trees of known merit, the field for decadence is further enlarged.

It is easy to ascribe the rotting trouble to bacteria, spores and all that; but these are terms having little meaning to the layman who is constantly losing an appreciable portion of his peach crop. But he cannot fail to note that some trees pull through the worst rotting seasons with sound fruit. Some of us remember that not a great while ago the "wilting disease" appeared in one of the great melon-growing districts destroying every plant in fields and fields. Along with it went a story of a single field surviving the general destruction and yielding a prolific crop of superior melons. Here was an interesting case of the survival of the fittest; and if the whole story is straight, the owner of that vine did not trouble himself about the scientific causes of the wilting disease, but saved the seeds from the melons whose mother had proved immune to the wide-spread malady. And so it was, as the account goes, that citizen was able to reinstate the melon industry in a large scope of country. His procedure was scientific, but after all, on the simple lines of common sense.

To reach the malady of brown rot a beginning was made at the foundation; made

with seeds from strong-growing trees that gave sound fruit in the worst of rotting seasons. A year later the seedlings so grown were worked with buds of four popular varieties: Mamie Ross, Lee Cling, Late Crawford and Elberta. Scions for budding were selected from labelled trees in a nearby commercial orchard that had proved resistant to rot in a series of seasons when the fruitage of their sister trees had suffered severely. Results were awaited with interest both by myself and the owner of the commercial orchard. It may be mentioned that this citizen was not only a fruit-grower, but also a successful breeder of Berkshire pigs and fancy poultry. In the mating of his swine and in the mating of his birds to produce desired results, he was up to the hour. So it was no more than natural that he would view with favor the same procedure in the propagation of fruit trees.

In fullness of time my new trees began to bear; there was a recurrence of seasons when brown rot prevailed, but these trees gave sound fruit, and continued to give it throughout a long life-time. They were above average in longevity, too, for the mother trees both of seed and scion were healthy, vigorous and lived beyond the usual life-time of peach trees. Parentage had inheritable qualities: That's why the Life Insurance people inquire so carefully after the health and longevity of your parents and grand-parents on both sides. Trees and people have many traits in common!

Along with the experiment in breeding was another in rebudding trees whose habits were known: The Sneed peach was recommended in the catalogues as being free from rot and so it proved, but was a painfully shy producer with me. Two trees of it were worked, one with Crawford and the other with Elberta from the same lot of scions. The product continued sound, but more prolific than theretofore. Not one of these trees ever did produce a rotten peach. In the season of 1908 when rot was exceptionally prevalent a few fruits were slightly speckled, but not more than a dozen altogether.

Here is an account of another experience: One day during the tree-planting season several years ago, a neighbor who had bought more trees than he had room for, handed me a fine young tree of Elberta. Its growth was satisfactory, but its fruitage disappointing, being of poor quality and subject to rot. After allowing it to bear three or four seasons it was rebudded from a tree of Greensboro that had successfully braved the perils of rot year after year, besides giving fine fruit of that variety. On its new stock the Greensboro gave inferior fruit and rotted just as its predecessor, the Elberta had done.

It must be understood that trees bred in the manner outlined are satisfactory in every way and all the time. Adherence to the selection of seed and scion has resulted in the practical elimination of rot through rather a long series of years; but sometimes they have fallen short in other respects. Some have not been as fruitful nor as strong as the parents, nor has the product equalled that of the parents in quality in every case. But it is safe to say that the average has been materially raised. A long course of kindred experiments with various

fruits and some nuts has confirmed my opinion that the maxim of progressive livestock men: "Good blood at both ends of the line," is about the biggest idea in tree propagation.

Bulb Culture in America

The work which Charles W. Ward and his Cottage Gardens Nurseries are doing on the Pacific Coast is of special interest now that the subject which has engaged their attention for the last four years in a special field is one which nurserymen generally are to be called upon to face by reason of proposed action by the Federal Horticultural Board in the matter of importations. War time conditions and the gradual steps by which this action has been brought about have prepared the trade for the result, so that what would in normal times have been regarded as an extremely radical and in the opinion of many an uncalled for proposition, is now regarded with comparative complacency.

In our last issue we directed attention to the long steps toward accomplishment that have been taken by American nursery concerns in the matter of endeavoring to produce in this country that which has so long been imported. Because it was not easy to produce this stock here and because in the absence of effort caused by necessity it seemed to be the expedient thing to depend upon European growers the situation now confronting American nurserymen has been evaded.

We have directed attention to the successful work of the D. Hill Nursery Company in the production in this country of all the varieties of conifers, including the new and choice sorts, which have been imported from Europe in large quantities; also the large measure of success with regard to deciduous trees, shrubs and vines.

One of the most widely advertised of European productions has been the Holland bulb. Experiments conducted by the United States Government at Bellingham, Wash., have demonstrated, it is said, that bulbs of fully as good quality as the Holland bulbs can be grown on the Pacific coast. A striking illustration of what specializing can do is shown by the recent catalogue of the Cottage Gardens Nurseries at Eureka, Cal. The bulb farms of these nurseries were established in 1914. The area now planted to bulbs exceeds one hundred acres upon which ten million bulbs are growing. Many improvements in handling and curing bulbs have been put into practice. Among the advantages of California-grown bulbs are the facts that they ripen some six weeks before the bulbs grown in Holland, and during a uniformly rainless season, and that the soil in which the American bulbs are grown retains moisture long after the dry season sets in, causing the bulbs to ripen slowly, evenly and at maximum size and solidity.

Of course American-grown bulbs can thus be delivered to the trade a month or more earlier than it has been possible to procure Holland-grown bulbs.

This experience with Holland bulbs coupled with the successes in conifers and in deciduous trees, shrubs, and vines, to which we have referred, should be a matter of great encouragement to American nurserymen and lead them to redouble efforts to encompass the entire field of raw stock. The Federal Government officials have promised to co-operate.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Landscape Art

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PLANT,
FLOWER AND FRUIT GUILD

October 10, 1918.

Mitchell Nursery Co., Tacoma, Washington.

Dear Sir: We thank you for your deep interest and readiness to co-operate with us in our work with the camps. Your suggestions and advice are also much appreciated.

There is a possibility of getting in touch with the women in this country through the garden clubs of this country. We are sending our literature to all the Garden Clubs in America and furthermore, Mrs. Stewart, the president of this Guild, is to speak at the Garden Clubs of America Conference sometime this month. Then we are sending a circular letter to every nurseryman in the country. In fact we are advertising our work in every possible way. But with it all we need every co-operation possible.

We appreciate the extensiveness of our campaign, especially when we stop to consider you probably can reach many that we are sider such large camps as Camp Lewis. Could you distribute some of our literature throughout your section of the country? unable to.

LILY MOORE,
Executive Secretary.

Tacoma, Washington, Oct. 16, 1918.

Lily Moore, National Secretary,
National Plant, Flower & Fruit Guild,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dear Madam: We are in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., and desire to express our admiration and appreciation of your energetic publicity and promotion methods. We think you are certainly setting a good example to the nurserymen themselves—and we hope they will profit by it.

We are enclosing herewith clipping from last evenings News-Tribune, telling of the effective co-operation of Hon. W. H. Paulhamus—formerly state senator—in the matter of beautifying Camp Lewis. Mr. Paulhamus is a sure enough "go-getter," and it has been largely through his efforts that the red raspberry and blackberry industry has attained such importance in the Puyallup valley. The association of which he is president has established two large canneries in the valley which have played their part in canning large quantities of fruit and vegetables for the soldiers.

It would be a good idea to write Mr. Paulhamus—Hon. W. H. Paulhamus, Puyallup, Wash.—expressing your appreciation of his kindly interest and effective efforts in this direction.

We noted in the last issue of the *American Nurseryman* that you were given a good send-off, and as this magazine reaches practically every nurseryman in the United States and many in Canada, this notice ought to help the good cause along in many ways.

As stated in our former letter we believe that the editors of the various women's journals will be glad to endorse this movement and help make it a success if you will ask their co-operation in the matter. The Garden Club idea is a fine one, but there are millions of women who have flower gardens but who do not belong to any flower or garden club, and by reaching these women you will get a great many contributions that otherwise would not be obtained.

We are also enclosing copy of our letter to the Commercial Club, urging their co-operation for this fall's planting instead of

Further Testimony

Being Words of Wisdom Spoken from Experience, Helpful Advice to the Uninitiated, and Kindly Comment by a Buyer of Princeton Products.

A Letter:

"Your fall list, to whose arrival we have looked forward with great pleasure, has been received, and we are not disappointed. Both as a Wholesale Catalogue and as a work of art, it is about perfect. The very attractive pictures hardly do justice to the class of stock which we received from you in the two car-loads of last year.

"Our one adverse criticism of your list would be that it cannot show the quality of service and packing which you give. We marvel that you should be able to produce, in these times, such perfect stock and service at such reasonable prices.

"There is no doubt whatever that when the general run of retail nurserymen become acquainted with your stock, they will not have to think twice as to where to buy. First-class nurserymen as well as first-class retailers in any line, cannot afford to handle an inferior grade if they expect to keep up the good name of their organization. We are banking on the policy of "Quality and Service". We bend all our energies to give our customers nothing but the best of both; and we depend upon the wholesalers for exactly the same thing.

"Your list is distinctive and has "Class". It represents truthfully the quality and service which you render, and which the people who have not received any stock from you would not know about in any other way.

"We know where to send our orders.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WESTOVER NURSERY COMPANY,

"By F. R. von Windegger, Treasurer."

"Clayton, Missouri, October 15, 1918."

Having first obtained our correspondent's permission, we now use his letter in this way for the information of the trade, to whose thoughtful consideration it is recommended. The class of business done by Mr. von Windegger's company makes his comment on our stock especially appreciated by us.

Comment by us is unnecessary, except possibly to say that our complete assortment and efficient organization enable us to offer others the same satisfaction confessed by our correspondent. Our List referred to will be gladly sent to any nurseryman asking for it.

Princeton Nurseries

Growers for Nurserymen Only

at PRINCETON, in NEW JERSEY

November 1.

waiting until spring. Planting can be done in this section almost any time from October until the last of May, except a few weeks about holiday time when the ground is usually frozen too hard to permit planting.

We will be glad to have a further supply of the posters and any other matter that you can spare, as we can use same to good advantage in stirring up our local patriots.

Assuring you of our most earnest interest and co-operation, we remain,

MITCHELL NURSERY CO.,

M. G. Mitchell, Secy.

Nut Growers' Meeting Postponed

Secretary W. W. Bassett of the National Nut Growers' Assn., last month made this announcement:

"Owing to the continued prevalence of Spanish Influenza in Albany, Ga., and throughout the country at large, it has been deemed wise by the executive committee on arrangements to postpone indefinitely the joint convention of National and Northern Nut Growers' Associations, scheduled to be held in Albany, Ga., Oct. 30-Nov. 1, 1918."

Nutshell Necessary As War Material As Steel

Filter of Carbon Used In Making Gas Masks Can Be Obtained Only From Shells

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Washington, Oct. 12.—Strangely enough, the nut-shell has become to the United States as important a war material as steel, or nitrate, or T. N. T. The filter of hard, brittle carbon, which is all that stands between the American soldier and death by gas, can be secured only from the cinders of burned nut-shells.

Peach stones, cherry seeds, prune pits and olive seeds have also become important, for, though the carbon yielded by them is not sufficiently hard for use by itself, it can, by mixture with the carbon from nut-shells, be made into satisfactory filter. It is the plan of the war department to secure, if possible, every bit of nutshell in the United States.

HUNS USE GAS

A short time after the first battle of Ypres, when a horrified American public was forced to accept the almost incredible fact that a supposedly civilized nation had resorted to the use of poisonous gas in warfare, when it read the terrible and revolting story of how the pet battalions of England and Canada, caught unawares, coughed out their lives in wracking agony, certain chemists of the department of agriculture and other branches of the government service were set at work to devise a means of protection against this fiendish form of attack. Of course, America, at that time, seemed altogether detached from the world war, and the experiments of these chemists were surrounded with the greatest secrecy.

Gradually, the scientists of the allied countries were able to make accurate analysis of the gas clouds floated across the German lines. Bit by bit they devised methods for fighting them. Crude these methods were at first, but were worked by stages toward perfection, and eventually the gas lost most of its terrors for the allied soldier. The allies, themselves, were compelled to adopt the gas attack against the Germans. Doubtless they expected such a retaliation and were prepared for it. The American chemists followed all these developments with the greatest attention.

INVENT GAS MASK

By the time the United States entered the war the mask had reached a state of comparative perfection, the experimentation was still going on, and is continuing now on a wider scale than ever. When the gas defense branch of the Chemical Warfare Service was created, the government chemists who had been working on the gas problem since the first battle of Ypres, turned over to the army the results of their experiments. In addition, British and French gas experts supplied us with a vast deal of invaluable gas data.

One thing which had been learned was that a surface of hard, firm carbon was necessary as a neutralizing agent. Ordinary charcoal would not do, for it has a tendency to "jamb" or pack, and allow gas to escape. It was found that from the shells of the coconut and the cohune that carbon sufficiently hard for the purpose could be obtained. Fruit as plums, cherries, olives, nuts were imported at very great expense from tropical America and elsewhere. As the American war program expanded, and successive drafts called men to the colors by the hundreds of thousands, the need for gas masks expanded with it. It soon be-

came evident that the supply of coconut and cohune nut-shells could not meet the demands. That is one of the problems which confronts the Chemical Warfare Service today. There is an army of four million men in prospect. To provide each of these men with a gas mask will require 28,000,000 pounds of nut-shells.

NEED NUT SHELLS

It was the experts of the department of agriculture, continuing their experiments independently, who discovered that carbon of sufficient hardness for gas mask purposes might be derived from other things. They found that the bony shells of black walnuts, hickories, English walnuts, butternuts would answer just as well as coconuts or cohunes. They found, too, that the seeds of such fruits as plums, cherries, olives, persimmons, apricot, peaches and prunes could be made to yield a satisfactory carbon. This discovery was made in the height of the California canning season, and thousands of carloads of peach and apricot seeds, which, in the ordinary course of events, would have known no better destiny than use as fuel or reduction into perfume and toilet soap were shipped east and put to the noblest of uses—that of preserving human life.

According to C. A. Reed, nut culturist of the department of agriculture, virtually the entire crop of black walnuts, hickories in the eastern states goes annually to waste. "It is imperative," says Mr. Reed, in this connection, "that this year they be harvested. Stale nuts, wormy nuts, and half-formed nuts answer just as well as fresh, perfect ones. And it should be remembered that seven pounds of shells of these nuts will make enough carbon for one gas mask."

A little more than a fortnight ago a nation-wide campaign to obtain carbon materials was instituted under the joint auspices of the food administration, the national war savings committee, the department of agriculture and the Red Cross. Posters calling on citizens to save fruit stones and nut shells have been distributed everywhere. The Boy Scouts and other juvenile organizations have been enlisted to make canvasses of hotels, restaurants and homes. The department has sent word to its country agents to carry on the campaign among the farmers. Nut-gathering clubs are being formed everywhere. In some cities depositories of stones and shells have been placed in conspicuous places.

Already the campaign has been productive. There is little likelihood that any but a very small part of this year's nut crop will be wasted. Just how many gas masks will be insured for American soldiers as a result of the campaign cannot be foretold. But it is safe to say that several divisions will be provided with properly carbonized protection.

We are subscribers to the fund for
MARKET DEVELOPMENT

A Co-operative National Campaign
To Create

NEW BUSINESS FOR NURSERYMEN

ASK US ABOUT IT.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

State Inspection Officials

Inspection officials in each state are listed at page 14 of the American Nursery Trade Directory. Changes since last edition of that Directory are listed herewith:

Arkansas—J. Lee Hewitt, Fayetteville.
California—G. H. Hecke, Forum Bldg., San Francisco.
Georgia—A. C. Lewis, Atlanta.
Kansas—O. F. Whitney, Topeka.
Louisiana—W. E. Anderson, Baton Rouge.
Maine—Frank H. Dudley, Augusta.
Maryland—E. N. Corey, College Park.
Massachusetts—R. H. Allen, State Nursery Inspector, Boston.
Minnesota—A. G. Ruggles, University Farm, St. Paul.

Montana—A. L. Strausz, Missoula.
Nevada—Peter Frandsen, Reno.
Ohio—E. C. Cotton, Columbus.
Utah—John B. Walker, Salt Lake City.
Virginia—W. J. Schoene, Blacksburg.
Washington—M. L. Dean, Olympia.

Pending the issue of the next Supplement to the American Nursery Trade Directory, shippers should communicate with the inspection official in question before shipment, to procure latest detailed instructions.

In forty-eight fruit counties of California there are 41,584 acres of bearing apple trees and 33,118 acres of non-bearing apple trees.

Obituary

A. M. Grimes, of the Bureau of Markets, died at Presque Isle, Maine, October 18, of pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza. The news of Mr. Grimes' death was a great shock to his many friends in the Bureau and among the produce trade.

Arthur M. Grimes was born at Baltimore, Md., April 23, 1893. He graduated from Cornell University in June, 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. From 1915 to May, 1916, he was employed as a citrus canker inspector in Dade County, Florida, leaving his work to engage in the grape propagation investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. September, 1917, he was transferred to the Bureau of Markets, and since that time has been engaged in investigating and demonstrating methods of transporting potatoes and Eastern grapes. He was co-author, with H. S. Bird, of the Bureau of Markets bulletin entitled, "Loading American Grapes", issued last August, and of the Bureau's bulletin entitled, "Lining and Loading Potato Cars," which has recently come from the press.

Mr. Grimes was a young man of unusual ability and promise, and one who commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His training and wide knowledge of transportation conditions qualified him in an exceptional manner for the important work in which he was engaged. His death is a severe loss to the Bureau of Markets and to the fruit and vegetable industries.

Stephen McGauley, superintendent of the C. W. Stuart Nursery Company, Newark, N. Y., since its establishment, died of injuries received in an automobile accident, October 18th, aged 82 years. His services were regarded by the company as practically invaluable. He had a definite knowledge of plants and trees extending over a wide range.

Earl H. Wightman, secretary-treasurer of the Chico Nursery Co., Chico, Cal., died October 10th, aged 46 years.

On account of influenza, the Mid-West Horticultural Exposition dates have been extended to December 10-13.

AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, NEW YORK

51 BARCLAY STREET

SOLICIT THE ORDERS OF THE TRADE

AMERICAN GROWN LINING OUT STOCK

The cost of importing will far exceed our price for home-grown stock. Furthermore, our plants will give you a better stand.

Deutzia Gracilis, well rooted,	-	\$25.00 per M
Deutzia Lemonei, " " " "	-	25.00 per M
Hydrangea P. G. " " " "	-	25.00 per M
Hydrangea Arb. Sterilis, well rooted	-	30.00 per M
Philadelphus Aurea, " " " "	-	30.00 per M
Spirea Anthony Waterer " " " "	-	25.00 per M

Write for complete list.

ONARGA NURSERY COMPANY

CULTRA BROS., Mgrs.

ONARGA,

ILLINOIS

OUR PROPAGATING HOUSE

Is the Cradle for Potted Evergreens in this Country. This year's crop the best we ever produced. We only ask you to give them a try out, and see how nicely they grow.

PERENNIALS: Large quantities and wide assortment, good, strong, heavy plants. We wrap each separately in paper, with earth ball on roots which assures arrival in good condition, even if delayed.

SHRUBS: Large supply of leading kinds, carefully dug with all their roots and well-branched tops. We have the best supply, location and packing facilities for small Nurserymen, Dealers and Landscape Contractors, and grade it so good you can unpack it in the dark with safety. Make us your Buying and Packing Headquarters.

The Farmers Nursery Co.,

Troy, Ohio

Not Under the Ban
"American Nurseryman" is the only Nursery Trade Journal which does not come under this ban. It is not owned, directly or indirectly, by a business concern belonging to the trade in whose interest it is issued. It is absolutely independent.

If it relates to Commercial Horticulture it is in "American Nurseryman."

PUTNAM'S GARDEN HANDBOOK

A convenient, comprehensive and practical book. Valuable suggestions on Flowers, Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, Lawns and Birds. Cloth, 8vo. \$1.60, postage, 15c. AMERICAN FRUITS PUB'G CO. 39 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

IT SURELY OUGHT

It surely ought to be apparent to almost anybody that the information in a business paper, whether it be in the editorial or in the advertising columns, may easily be of the most tremendous value to the readers of that journal.

As a matter of fact, only those who have been "on the inside" can know the tremendous influence which an efficient business paper wields nowadays in shaping the course of events within its own industry. Very much of the work done by such a journal never appears within its pages at all, but is rendered as supplementary advice and assistance in personal instances.

Even when this is not the case, and the results of investigation carried on or reports of data gathered are published in the pages of the periodical, the reader gets facts which are vital to the well-being of his industry, and gets them at the purely nominal expense of his subscription, though if collected for his individual use alone, or under his own direction, the gathering of such material might have cost hundreds of dollars. The relation between subscriber and publication is in fact getting so close and direct, in the business paper field as well as in others, that there is a well-defined tendency for the trade publication to become a sort of business forum, or public meeting place where all interested persons may make their contributions to the good of the cause in general.—Printers' Ink.

SCARFF'S NURSERY SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

1200 Acres "At it 25 Years"
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Blackberries Gooseberries Rhubarb Hardwood Cuttings Butterfly Bush
Raspberries Currants Privet Horseradish Spirea
Strawberries Dewberries Grape Vines Asparagus Strawberry

100000 transplanted Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry plants for retail trade. See wholesale list before placing your order

NEW CARLISLE,

W. N. SCARFF & SON

OHIO

Grape Vines

If you are in the market for fancy stock I have it

**Concord, Moore's
Early and Niagara**
in large quantities

Fairfield Nurseries

(CHAS. M. PETERS)

SALISBURY,

MD.

Your Prospective Customers

are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 6000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Mould Mfrs., Hardware Dirs., Zinc Mines, etc. This valuable Reference Book free. Write for it.

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1917-1918 EDITION
AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE
DIRECTORY

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\$1.00 per copy, postpaid
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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NEW BOOK JUST ISSUED

Plant Propagation Greenhouse and Nursery Practice

By M. G. KAINS

So many discoveries of new facts by plant investigators, shortcuts and "wrinkles" worked out by plant propagators, and nursery, greenhouse and garden methods simplified or made more effective, have made books hitherto available on plant propagation out of date.

There has also been an insistent call for a volume that would not only include the character of information wanted by nurserymen and other plant propagators, but also discuss the subject of plant propagation from the standpoint of fundamental principles, and include the latest conclusions advanced by investigators throughout the world.

This new book by Professor Kains will appeal with equal force to the amateur, the professional propagator, and the teacher in agricultural colleges and schools.

The book devotes many pages to special plant lists and condensed directions for propagation of vegetables, fruits, annual and perennial flowers, bulbs, ferns, orchids, cacti, evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, vines, water plants, greenhouse and house plants and palms.

The table of contents includes: An introduction on general principles, germination, seed testing, potting, layerage, bottom heat, cuttings, classes of cuttings, graftage, and theories and laws, Daniel's experiments in graftage, tree stocks and scion handling, grafting waxes and wound dressing, methods of grafting considered individually, budding methods, nursery management, and laws affecting nursery stock.

Illustrated: 54x7 1/2 inches. 342 pages. Cloth. Price \$1.65

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO.
39 State Street - Rochester, N. Y.

LITERATURE

Nurserymen generally, and especially members of the American Association of Nurserymen, know intimately the important practical work in entomology by Prof. F. L. Washburn, long a professor in the University of Minnesota and state entomologist. Some time ago we announced that he had relinquished his state work to take up matters in a broader field. One of the first results of this change is the publication of Prof. Washburn's comprehensive volume on "Injurious Insects and Useful Birds," as one of the Lippincott Farm Manuals, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

This is a most interesting book, a valuable working tool in the library of the nurseryman and of horticulturists generally. It is profusely and beautifully illustrated: indeed there are 414 illustrations in the 453 pages of the book and there are four full page colored plates. There are twenty-one chapters covering a wide range and adding a concise and valuable work to existing entomological publications.

This work is the result of twenty-one years of experience in economic entomology. The author's national reputation led to his selection by the editor of the Lippincott Farm Manuals to handle this subject. Prof. Washburn is an enthusiast in this field, and his work is sure to become standard.

The insect pests affecting the apple, pear and quince, plum, peach and cherry; those affecting berries and grapes; the enemies

of citrus fruits; insects affecting field crops and pasturage; truck crops and the vegetable garden; enemies of greenhouse and house plants, and of the flower garden; insects affecting shade trees and those attacking stock and poultry; mill and elevator insects; these are all fully described and illustrated, their habits given and the method of control applicable to each recorded.

There are valuable chapters on modern methods in farming calculated to lessen insect and rodent injuries; insecticides and spraying; fumigation; the structure and life history of various insects; our insect friends, and the relation of birds to agriculture. The four-footed pests of the farm, such as hares and rabbits, gophers, ground squirrels, moles, field mice, rats, ground hogs, prairie dogs, raccoon, weasel, fox, etc., are given careful attention, and the measures most successful in combating their ravages are described.

Insects comprise fully four-fifths of the animal kingdom, and an enormous number of the 400,000 species are in existence. The losses they cause run yearly into the millions of dollars' worth in the United States alone. The codling moth, for instance, levies an annual tax in this country of twelve million dollars. The fruit interests are considered by experts to lose in the same length of time at least \$66,000,000. As for corn, wheat and cattle losses, these far exceed the figures given. It goes without saying, that the latest knowledge of preventive methods is as essential to the farmer and stockman, as well as the orchardist, as the tools of his trade. It is not too much to claim that the fate of the world hangs upon the energy with which they fight the pests described in this volume.

The illustrations are not only numerous and clear, but exceptionally attractive. The color plates were made under Professor Washburn's direction. They are an indispensable addition to the excellent text. It is to be hoped that "Injurious Insects and Useful Birds" will have as wide and early distribution as possible. It is certain to be received by the practical farmer with as much confidence and satisfaction as the other volumes in the Lippincott Farm Manual Series, now recognized as the standard in this country. The price of the book is \$2.00; postage 15 cents additional. It may be obtained through the American Fruits Pub'g Co., 39 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

Seedless Apples in New Mexico—The New York Packer publishes the following under date of Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25: A. Flood of Kansas City, who owns an apple orchard in the Pecos Valley in New Mexico, was in The Packer office late last week with some samples of seedless apples of which he has 130 trees on his farm. This is the first crop he has picked from these particular trees. The apples are of good size, a light red in color, are sweet and of good flavor. The fruit is not formed from a blossom, Mr. Flood says, but from a leaf cluster at the bud, which readily can be seen by looking at the blossom end of the apple. There is a core but seeds are lacking.

Three years ago, before the trees began to bear, Mr. Flood was advised to have them removed by a horticulturist, but he wanted to see their fruit. At the time it was thought that the trees would run to wood and not bear. This year there is a good crop and the apples are quite a novelty.

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Wylie Troy is a graduate of the New Rochelle High School and of the Holbrook School in Ossining. In December, 1917, he received an appointment to the United States Aviation Training School, and went to Cornell University, where he finished the ground course with highest honors. Then he went to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, and later to Barron Field, Texas, where he received his commission a month ago. Upon winning his gold bars and silver wings, he came home for five days and then went back as an instructor.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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|---------------------------------------|---|
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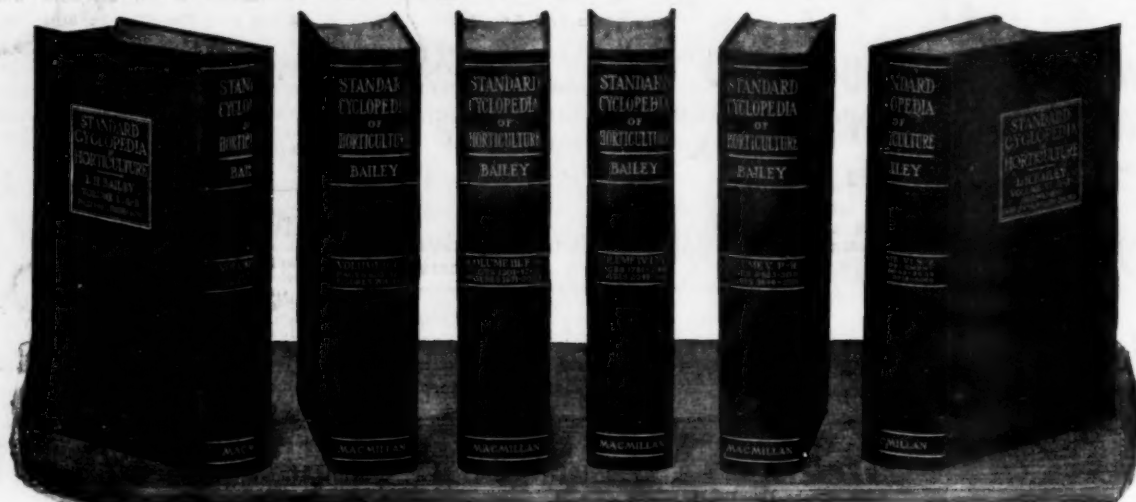
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